

The Sentinel Cheaper Than Ever.

The coming campaign will be one of the most momentous in our nation's history. It will be one in which loyal men will learn over again that solemn truth, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." For such to rest on their oars will be criminality—tacit disloyalty.

Republicans, the work for you to do is great. See that you begin early, work while it is day.

THE HOLT COUNTY SENTINEL will contribute largely to the diffusion of the principles of freedom. You can accomplish much good by its judicious circulation among your friends. To further this end as much as in our power, we now offer the SENTINEL for the campaign at the low rates given below. Please agitate this matter at your township meetings. Large clubs can there be raised in a few minutes.

Campaign Rates:

From April 1st to Dec. 1st, 90.
Ten Copies and Upwards, 75.

Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied by the cash. Address or call on
CHAS. W. BOWMAN,
Editor and Prop'r, Oregon, Mo.

FARMERS ATTENTION!

Meeting to Organize the Holt County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.

The undersigned, a committee constituted by, and acting in compliance with, a resolution adopted at a meeting of citizens of Holt county, held at Oregon, Mo., on the 9th day of March, 1868, hereby give notice that the Holt County Agricultural and Mechanical Society having been duly incorporated by the County Court in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, a meeting of the petitioners is now appointed to be held at the Court House, Oregon, Mo., on Saturday, March 27th, 1868, at 1 o'clock, p. m., for the election of nine Directors as provided by the Statute, and the transaction of such other business as may then be deemed proper. All citizens of the county are invited to attend.

JOHN G. COWAN,
WM KAUCHER,
BENNET KING,
GEO. CUMMINS,
T. C. DUNGAN,
E. VANBUSKIRK,
Committee.

NEW TYPE.

It is customary for newspapers, when they don a new dress, to announce the fact with a great flourish of trumpets. The SENTINEL is out this morning in a new, clean suit, and though our feelings partake somewhat of pride, still we will not ask everybody else to praise its appearance. It is sufficiently gratifying to us to be enabled to improve the appearance of the SENTINEL, and thereby return to its patrons a moiety, at least, of its profits, not forgetting that its prosperity, to a great extent, comes from the people who have lent it friendly aid since its commencement.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The New Hampshire election on the 10th resulted in a glorious triumph for the Republicans. Governor Harriman was elected by over 3,000 majority. This is the first gun from the people in the Presidential campaign. They have indicated that Congress must be sustained, and that Johnson and like traitors shall not rule this nation. Three cheers for the "true blues" of New Hampshire.

The Democracy of St. Joseph, on last Saturday evening held a convention and placed in nomination the following persons for city officers:

For Mayor—Gen. Geo. H. Hall.
Collector—Col. Thos. Henry.
Register—Gen. R. C. Bradshaw.
Marshall—Allen McNew.
Recorder—Chas. M. Thompson.
Attorney—Joseph P. Grubb.

The Union inclines to the opinion that the Democrats are already defeated by the action of this nominating convention. The Irish having been left "out in the cold" by a managing "ring," are in no wise disposed to sustain the ticket. The party is thus materially weakened, and defeat rendered almost certain.

The Herald carefully avoids giving its own opinion in relation to the ticket, choosing rather not to become bedaubed, at least for the present, with the untimely mortar. The Herald, however, is willing to take a position when the consideration is of sufficient importance. Here is its only remark:

"Various were the degrees of appreciation of this result of the Convention. The friends of the many disappointed candidates were not well pleased that their favorites were not nominated."

The President is busily making voters while he has a chance, and has just pardoned two more counterfeiters. If Mr. Johnson has a weakness (which some people doubt) it is for counterfeiters.—Tribune.

SMUT.
In our newspaper life we have met with much in print that is sickening and disgusting. There is an idea existing in the minds of some journalists that obscenity and vulgarity, because they are popular with a certain class, should be encouraged. So they seize with avidity upon anything which smacks of what is termed "smut." There is always more or less of this kind of matter afloat in the "family newspapers" of the country, but it seldom has the name of its originator attached to it. Ashamed to own their productions, the authors of these filthy productions send them forth as bantlings. They are printed and reprinted, and read by thousands, the innocent as well as the vicious and depraved. They are mixed with the decent and pure literature of the day, defiling it, and perverting and corrupting the tastes of those who would otherwise have been innocent of its impurities.

The latest case of smut we have noticed, occurs in a late number of the Bethany Tribune, and in this instance there is no doubt left as to its origin, as it appears as editorial and is local in its nature. The subject of the article—a woman—had written something concerning that paper for the columns of a cotemporary, and the Tribune editor straightway so far forgot—if not his personal manliness and dignity, the dignity which rightfully belongs to the press—as to indulge in a tirade of blackguardism and dirty wit that would put to shame the pimpled attaché of a baggio—or even a late editor of the Vindicator. It is with regret that we refer to what might be considered the sole business of our cotemporary, but it strikes us as a duty to lift up a friendly protest just at this juncture against such a prostitution of that mighty agency for good, the press.

The pernicious effects of this kind of reading on the public, are well known—therefore need not be detailed. It certainly appears to us that the duty of a journalist should be rather to discourage such literature than to pandering to the corrupt and immoral tastes which feed upon it. Why should not the newspaper, which has the confidence, respect, and support of the people, seek rather to elevate than to debase them? We ask why?

HOLT COUNTY SEMINARY.

Meeting of Citizens.

OREGON, Mo., March 14, 1868.

At a called meeting of the citizens of Oregon, held at the office of Zook & Van Buskirk, on motion of Chas. W. Bowman, Judge Solomon Lehmer was chosen President, and E. Vanbuskirk Secretary.

On motion and second, Hon. Samuel Watson was chosen Vice President.

James L. Allen, then in a few brief, appropriate, and well timed remarks, stated the object of the meeting to be to take the necessary steps to raise means and devise plans by which a Seminary could be erected.

Dr. Saville, Levi Zook, and others, also spoke in high terms in favor of the project.

Professor Cummins being called on, made an eloquent and earnest appeal in behalf of a permanent and thorough organization to accomplish the building of a seminary.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That this meeting take the necessary steps to permanently organize a joint stock company, for the purpose of building a Seminary in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri.

Moved and seconded by Dr. Saville, that the Chair appoint a committee of five to draft a plan of organization upon the joint stock plan, for the Holt County Seminary Association, and that they report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed said committee: Jas. Scott, James L. Allen, Wm. Cummins, M. Saville, and T. H. Parrish.

On motion and second, the President, Vice President, and Secretary were added to said committee.

Meeting adjourned until next Saturday, at one o'clock, p. m.

SOL. LEHMER, Pres't.
E. VANBUSKIRK, Sec'y.

THE Bethany Tribune brings out Hon. SAMUEL DOWNEY, of Harrison county, for Congress, to succeed BEN. LOAN. The Tribune is informed that many Republicans in Mercer and Putnam counties favor his nomination, and think if he can go to the convention with Harrison, Mercer, and Putnam he will get the nomination.

"HELL AT LA CROSSE," is the heading of a sensation article now going the rounds of the press. We know of no more suitable point for establishing one of the gates than at La Crosse. It will be a great convenience to the Devil while running the La Crosse Democrat.

From the Albany News we learn that some of the members of the 1st Regiment M. S. M. Cavalry are receiving back horse pay.

THE Democrats, who advocate the repudiation of the national debt are styled by the Tribune, the "Don't-pay-your-debts-party." An appropriate name.

The Radical Club of East-Lewis will meet at the Court House to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Impeachment Trial.

Johnson Wants Forty Days Further Time.

Court Grants Him but Ten.

Rumor of an Attack from Virginia.

Illness of Thad. Stephens.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—At an early hour this morning, Washington assumed that active, excited appearance for which it was noted during the recent war, when the city was hourly expecting an attack from the rebel host. Notwithstanding the fact was well known that no person would be admitted to the Senate without a ticket, it served not to keep multitudes from hastening there, with very faint hopes of obtaining entrance. The doors of the Senate wing of the Capitol were thrown open at 11 o'clock, and throngs of people hastened through the halls, corridors and galleries. The scene was not marked with those violent demonstrations so often witnessed at the Capitol. The Senate chamber presented a somewhat changed appearance. In the rear of the Senator's desk, one hundred and fifty chairs had been placed in a semicircular order for members of Congress, while in front and each side of the aisle, long tables had been placed, one for the President's counsel, the other for the board of managers.

At 12 o'clock, when the Senate was called to order, to exceed twenty Senators were at their desks, while the galleries were almost entirely filled, with the exception of the diplomatic gallery. It was noticed that no colored people were admitted into the galleries, and two-thirds of the others present were ladies, but few gentlemen being fortunate enough to obtain tickets.

At 1 o'clock, Senator Wade vacated the President's chair, and Chief Justice Chase entered by a rear door, ascended the steps and took possession. After the Sergeant-at-Arms had made proclamation, Mr. Howard moved that the House of Representatives be notified that the trial was about to commence.

The Journal was then read by the Secretary of the Senate. The chamber became very still and the scene was solemn and impressive, the occupants of the galleries leaning forward to catch every word uttered. A few minutes past one o'clock the front doors of Senate chamber were opened and the Board of Managers with the exception of Butler and Stevens, entered slowly and took their seats around the table to the left of the Chief Justice, set aside for them. Then came the House of Representatives, who likewise took seats to the rear of the Senators. By direction of the Chief Justice the roll was then called and those Senators who were absent on the organization of the court were sworn, including Gen. Vickers, of Maryland. After all the Senators had taken the oath, the Sergeant-at-Arms, by direction, called in a loud voice: "Andrew Johnson, the accused," three times without any response, however, being given.

On motion his counsel was then notified to appear and they did so, being Henry Stanberry, Judge Nelson, of Tennessee, and Judge Curtis, of Massachusetts. They took their seats at the table assigned them. Judge Stanberry, amid profound silence, said that he, by the direction of the President, was engaged as counsel to read a statement from Mr. Johnson, that at least forty days be granted him to prepare his case. Mr. Stanberry also presented a paper signed by the President's counsel, Stanberry, Nelson, Curtis, Evans and Black, stating that this time asked for by the President was absolutely necessary for the counsel in order to prepare all the points. The paper detailed at length the time allowed Justice Chase to appear when he was arraigned for impeachment.

Mr. Bingham, on behalf of the Managers contended that the 8th rule provided, that on the appearance of the President he was required to file his answer, and in case his answer was not filed the trial should proceed as on a plea of not guilty. He claimed, therefore, that the trial should proceed forthwith.

Mr. Curtis, in reply, referred to the case of Judge Humphreys, and others, and argued that the rule was applied to no such construction as that put on it by Mr. Bingham.

Mr. Nelson followed, enlarging on the same views of his colleague.

Mr. Stanberry expressed greater surprise than he had before felt at this claim put forward by the managers, and saying that it seemed to be the disposition to hurry through this momentous trial as if it were a case before a police court.

He argued from the wording of other rules that the appearance day was not intended to be a day for answering and trial day. He said two of the President's counsel were not present, and that no opportunity had been offered for the preparation of defense or calling of witnesses; and that in the worst days of the Star Chamber such an attempt to hurry through a trial had never been made.

He spoke very warmly saying there seemed to have been a trap set for the President and his counsel. At the conclusion of his remarks, the Chief Justice said the motion would be argued for an hour in accordance with the rules, when Mr. Bingham rose and said he had been greatly surprised at the hasty words which had been dropped from the lips of his learned friend Stanberry, and asserted the only motive of the managers was to enforce the rules which the Senate had made and prevent a dilatory trial of defense. The Chief Justice was about to put the question on Mr. Stanberry's motion, when Mr. Edmunds offered an order that April 1st be the day appointed for the filing of the President's answer, and that within three days thereafter for the managers to file the replication, and that on the 6th of April the trial proceed.

Mr. Butler asked to be heard on behalf of the managers, and asked why railroad speed should not be used on this trial. He contended that the rules and precedents of ordinary courts were not applicable to this trial. In ordinary trials no dangers resulted in delay; in this case the necessity for prompt action was pressing. The respondent at the bar controlled the power of the nation, and could at any moment use it for the injury and ruin of the nation. The business of the War Department would stop until the result of this trial was reached. The pulse of the Nation beats in perturbation while the trial goes on. He claimed that an early day should be fixed for the defendant's appearance, and if then he can show that he has not had time to prepare, to grant him the indulgence of further time. He on the part of the House of Representatives, which we are here representing, ask that the rule adopted by the Senate for government in this case, may be enforced. It is for the Senate to say whether the rule shall be sustained as a rule to govern the case or whether it shall be changed, but standing as a rule at this time, we ask its enforcement.

On motion of Mr. Morton, at two o'clock the Senate retired for consultation. At four o'clock and ten minutes the Senate returned to their chamber and the court reassembled.

The Chief Justice announced that the resolution under consideration had been overruled and that an order was entered that the President be required to file his answer on Monday, the 23d inst.

Mr. Bingham offered an order that on the filing of an application by the managers the trial proceed at once.

The Chief Justice submitted the order to the Senate, and on the question of its adoption the yeas and nays were taken. The vote resulted, yeas 25, nays 26; so the order was denied.

Mr. Nelson of the counsel said he had come here expecting to hear no political discussion, and under the impression that the forms of proceeding would be like the honorable managers he did not expect they would be strictly limited by formal precedents of ordinary tribunals, but he thought they should be extended by this high court to an unusual degree, and contended that the application of the defendant was one deserving such treatment. He cited a rule of former courts which provides for the postponement of trial to another term when the defendant has not had time to prepare for trial. He spoke of the great magnitude of this case and argued the necessity of cautious deliberations and the impropriety of railroad speed. He said that the charges of the House of Representatives had opened a Pandora's box which would necessitate a full investigation of all points of difference between Congress and the President and would make the trial almost interminable.

Mr. Conklin offered an amendment that unless cause for delay be shown the trial shall proceed immediately after filing of replication.

Mr. Bingham expressed the satisfaction of the managers with Conklin's amendment. He denied that the managers were desirous of indecent haste, but said they do wish to avoid delay in this important matter. The people demand that there should be no delay in the trial of the most flagrant betrayer of trust the world had seen.

The question was on Conklin's amendment and the vote resulted yeas, 40, nays 10.

The order amended was adopted without any discussion, when at 5:15 the court adjourned until the 23d inst.

HOUSE.—After some important business, the Secretary of the Senate appeared at the bar of the House and announced that the Senators were now ready to proceed with the trial, and that seats had been provided for the accommodation of the House.

Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, moved that the House resolve itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union for the purpose of proceeding in a body to the bar of the Senate. Agreed to.

The Speaker appointed Mr. Washburn to preside.

The members then fell in line, the chairman, supported by the clerk and door-keeper, being at the head, and at fifteen minutes past one proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

The members returned at twenty minutes past five when Mr. Washburn, as chairman of the committee of the whole reported that according to the order of the House they had attended the high court of impeachment, accompanied by the managers, and that the court having received the response of the counsel of the accused had adjourned until the 23d inst.

The House then adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The Herald's Washington dispatch contains the following: It is understood that the expectation of an attack from the Virginia shore, has within the past few days, taken a more substantial form than was at first anticipated. It is known that an order has just been issued in the War Department directing that forty army wagons with teams and teams be kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice, for the transportation of supplies. Private orders have also been issued to the commanders of garrisons, both officers and men, in their quarters.

Since the excitement of Friday last, the health of Thad. Stephens has assumed a more serious evidence of decline, than at any other time since his arrival here, and it is thought by those intimately acquainted with every phase of his failing condition, that it is very doubtful whether he will ever be able again to leave his room. Mr. Stephens has a negro servant to whom he has always been particularly kind and every morning upon entering his room he calls him by name. This morning his servant entered the room as usual, Mr. Stephens was observed to look at him intently, but apparently failed to recognize him. This indication of so great a change was observed by several of Mr. Stephens' household who were in the room at the time. Several members of Congress who called to-day on business of importance, were requested to insist upon seeing him. The great care are now entertained that Mr. Stephens' days of duty have ended.

LATEST advices from Jefferson City are to the effect that legislation will probably be finished this week, and the Legislature adjourn in a few days.

THE HIGH COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

We publish a careful list of the judges who are to try Andrew Johnson upon the articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. The politics of each Senator, and the State from which he is sent, are given. It will be seen that the Senate consists of fifty-three members. "Two thirds of the members present," in the language of the constitution, are necessary to conviction, and should all the Senators sit during the trial, thirty-six will be the number required to convict.

Anthony, H. B., Republican, Rhode Island.
Bayard, J. A., Opposition, Delaware.
Buckalew, C. R., Opposition, Pennsylvania.
Cattell, A. J., Rep., New Jersey.
Chandler, Z., Republican, Michigan.
Conkling, R., Republican, New York.
Cameron, S., Rep., Pennsylvania.
Bole, C., Republican, California.
Corbett, H. W., Republican, Oregon.
Cragin, A. H., Rep., New Hampshire.
Davis, G., Opposition, Kentucky.
Dixon, J., Opposition, Connecticut.
Doollittle, J. R., Opposition, Wisconsin.

Drake, C. D., Republican, Missouri.
Edmunds, G. F., Republican, Vermont.
Ferry, O. S., Republican, Connecticut.
Fessenden, W. P., Republican, Maine.
Fowler, J. S., Rep., Tennessee.
Frelinghuysen, F. T., Rep., New Jersey.
Grimes, J. W., Republican, Iowa.
Harlan, J., Republican, Iowa.
Henderson, J. B., Rep., Missouri.
Hendricks, T. A., Opposition, Indiana.
Howard, J. M., Republican, Michigan.
Howe, T. O., Republican, Wisconsin.
Johnson, R., Opposition, Maryland.
McCreery, T. C., Opp., Kentucky.
Morgan, E. D., Rep., New York.
Morrill, J. S., Republican, Vermont.
Merrill, L. M., Republican, Maine.
Morton, O. P., Republican, Indiana.
Norton, D. S., Opposition, Minnesota.
Nye, J. W., Republican, Nevada.
Patterson, J. W., Rep., New Hampshire.

Pomeroy, S. C., Republican, Kansas.
Ramsay, A., Republican, Minnesota.
Ross, E. G., Republican, Kansas.
Saulsbury, W., Opposition, Delaware.
Sherman, J., Republican, Ohio.
Sprague, W., Rep., Rhode Island.
Stewart, W. M., Republican, Nevada.
Sumner, C., Rep., Massachusetts.
Thayer, J. M., Republican, Nebraska.
Tipton, T. W., Republican, Nebraska.
Trumbull, L., Republican, Illinois.
Van Winkle, P. G., Republican, West Virginia.

Wade, B. F., Republican, Ohio.
Willey, W. T., Rep., West Virginia.
Williams, G. H., Republican, Oregon.
Wilson, H., Rep., Massachusetts.
Yates, R., Republican, Illinois.

Republicans.....42
Opposition.....11
Total.....53

TENNESSEE REBELS THREATEN AN OUTBREAK.

An outbreak by the enemies of the State Government, is threatened in Tennessee. Gen. Thomas has advised Gen. Grant of the state of affairs, and has been authorized by the latter to employ all means at his disposal in such ways as his personal knowledge of affairs in Tennessee may warrant.

The organization which is threatening trouble is supposed to be represented by the "Kludlux Klan," and from present indications their intention is to take possession of the State Government.

THERE are just two parties on the impeachment question—those for it, and those against it. Who are for it?

The whole Republican party, North and South, including hundreds of thousands of former Democrats, and nine-tenths of the soldiers who fought against the Rebel armies of Beauregard and Lee; the widows and orphans of every Union soldier who died for it; all the great sanitary and benevolent organizations during the war; the millions of the south plead for it; the millions of the north and west plead for it; the hundreds of thousands interested in the National Debt plead for it; every friend of a speedy return to specie payments pleads for it; every advocate of new continental railroads pleads for it; every friend of Freedom throughout the world watches its progress as the last trial of a great and a second time betrayed people.

Who, then, are those who are opposed to impeachment?

The whole rebel army vanquished by Grant and Sherman; all the sympathizers with treason in the north; all the enemies of the draft; all the enemies of the National Debt; all those who rejoiced in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln; all those who gloried in the treachery of Andrew Johnson; all the assassins of Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Sickles, George H. Thomas, and other patriots, and every enemy of Liberty in the Old World.—[N. Y. Tribune.]

IMPEACHMENT TRIALS.—Since the adoption of the Constitution there have been five trials of impeachment by the Senate. The first of these was that of William Blount, a Senator from Tennessee. It commenced December 18th, 1798, and was concluded January 14th, 1799. The next was the trial of John Pickens, Judge of the New Hampshire District, which lasted from March 3d to March 12th, 1803. The third was that of Samuel Chase, one of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was commenced November 30th, 1804, and lasted until March 1st, 1805. The fourth was the trial of James H. Peck, Judge of the Missouri District, which was prolonged through two sessions, viz: from May 11th to May 26th, 1830, and from December 30th of the same year to January 31st, 1831. The last trial by the Senate was on the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of the Tennessee District, about the year 1868, we think; but the record is not before us.

MURDER.—On the 21st ult. a colored man working for Col. Cranor in the south part of Gentry county, was found dead with two bullet holes in him. The news says he had been murdered, and two young men have been arrested on suspicion. The murdered man was making rails in the timber when killed.

A Washington telegram of Saturday says:

"There is considerable excitement here this morning over the news from Tennessee that trouble may be looked for there. Yesterday afternoon Gen. Grant received a brief dispatch from General Thomas, stating that the enemies of the present State Government in Tennessee were organizing for resistance to the laws, and to get control of the State. Gen. Thomas asked for immediate instruction. His telegram to Grant assured the latter that the statements were certainly founded upon the positive movements of the rebels and supporters of the President. Without delay Gen. Grant telegraphed to General Thomas, without communicating with the President, or sending the order through him, to use all the forces of his command to preserve peace, and protect the State authorities in their execution of the law to the fullest extent, and to report if more troops are needed."

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Morrill, J. S., Republican, Vermont.
Merrill, L. M., Republican, Maine.
Morton, O. P., Republican, Indiana.
Norton, D. S., Opposition, Minnesota.
Nye, J. W., Republican, Nevada.
Patterson, J. W., Rep., New Hampshire.

Pomeroy, S. C., Republican, Kansas.
Ramsay, A., Republican, Minnesota.
Ross, E. G., Republican, Kansas.
Saulsbury, W., Opposition, Delaware.
Sherman, J., Republican, Ohio.
Sprague, W., Rep., Rhode Island.
Stewart, W. M., Republican, Nevada.
Sumner, C., Rep., Massachusetts.
Thayer, J. M., Republican, Nebraska.
Tipton, T. W., Republican, Nebraska.
Trumbull, L., Republican, Illinois.
Van Winkle, P. G., Republican, West Virginia.